

1. <b>Absolute Zero</b>	The temperature at which no more energy can be removed from matter (0K or -273C)	23. <b>Joule</b>	A unit of work equal to one newton-meter
2. <b>Actual Mechanical Advantage</b>	The ratio of the output force to the input force in a machine	24. <b>Kinetic Energy</b>	Energy of motion
3. <b>Chemical Energy</b>	Energy stored in chemical bonds	25. <b>Law of Conservation of Energy</b>	Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; rather, it transforms from one form to another.
4. <b>Compound Machine</b>	A combination of two or more simple machines that operate together	26. <b>Lever</b>	A rigid bar that is free to move around a fixed point
5. <b>Conduction</b>	The direct transfer of heat from one substance to another substance that it is touching.	27. <b>Machine</b>	A device that changes a force
6. <b>Convection</b>	The transfer of heat by the movement of a fluid	28. <b>Mechanical Advantage</b>	The number of times a machine increases a force exerted on it
7. <b>Convection Current</b>	A current caused by the rising of heated fluid and sinking of cooled fluid	29. <b>Mechanical Energy</b>	Kinetic or potential energy associated with the motion or position of an object
8. <b>Efficiency</b>	The percentage of the input work that is converted to output work	30. <b>Nuclear Energy</b>	The potential energy stored in the nucleus of an atom
9. <b>Elastic Potential Energy</b>	The energy of stretched or compressed objects	31. <b>Output Arm</b>	The distance between the output force and the fulcrum
10. <b>Electrical Energy</b>	Energy caused by the movement of electrons.	32. <b>Output Distance</b>	The distance the output force is exerted through
11. <b>Electromagnetic Energy</b>	A form of energy that travels through space as waves	33. <b>Output Force</b>	The force exerted on an object by a machine
12. <b>Energy</b>	The ability to do work	34. <b>Potential Energy</b>	Stored energy that results from the position or shape of an object
13. <b>Energy Conversion</b>	Changing one form of energy to another.	35. <b>Power</b>	The rate at which work is done
14. <b>Fulcrum</b>	The fixed point around which a lever pivots	36. <b>Pulley</b>	A simple machine that consists of a rope that fits into a groove in a wheel
15. <b>Gravitational Potential Energy</b>	Potential energy that depends on the height of an object	37. <b>Radiation</b>	Energy that is radiated or transmitted in the form of rays or waves or particles.
16. <b>Heat</b>	The energy transferred between objects that are at different temperatures	38. <b>Screw</b>	An inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder
17. <b>Horsepower</b>	A common unit of power, equal to about 746 watts	39. <b>Temperature</b>	A measure of the average energy of motion of the particles of a substance.
18. <b>Ideal Mechanical Advantage</b>	The mechanical advantage of a machine in the absence of friction	40. <b>Thermal Conductor</b>	A material that conducts thermal energy well
19. <b>Inclined Plane</b>	A slanted surface along which a force moves an object to a different elevation	41. <b>Thermal Energy</b>	The total energy of motion in the particles of a substance
20. <b>Input Arm</b>	The distance between the input force and the fulcrum	42. <b>Thermal Expansion</b>	An increase in the size of a substance when the temperature is increased
21. <b>Input Distance</b>	The distance the input force acts through	43. <b>Thermal Insulator</b>	A material that conducts thermal energy poorly
22. <b>Input Force</b>	The force exerted on a machine	44. <b>Watt</b>	A measure of power equal to one joule of work per second.
		45. <b>Wedge</b>	A V-shaped object whose sides are two inclined planes sloped toward each other
		46. <b>Wheel and Axle</b>	Two different sized circular objects that are attached together and turn as one.

47.	<b>Work</b>	Force x Distance
48.	<b>Work Input</b>	The work done by the input force acting through the input distance
49.	<b>Work Output</b>	The output force multiplied by the output distance